GENERAL HOCSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

bear 458, 418, and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome of.,

Having recoived large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on Manufacturan's Accounty, and having themselves an susceedly heavy and choice stock of Goods from Europe, for subsecoily heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined to make a large orderion in their price.

From I hay Time Until the let of January Nery,

to insure a large detection in their price.

From I hay Time Until the let year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of Austrian Commany (Goods, Pruchashes) at the Latte Fair at Laireig, at United Monthlan and Great and Roome, Pruchashes at the Latte for and Large fair at Laireig, at United Standard, which we are semple of their reduced prices:

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

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Constant White French China Dinner, Desert, and Eughard Bohumian Glasward Forder Cet and Regarded Bohumian Glasward Forder Prices.

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

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The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

The following are followed an

REAL BORNAIS C. 481 SOFT PAIR. 45 per pair, and RIGH CET and ENGUAYED DECAYING. 45 per dozen, &c., &c., &c. We sak the public to examine our goods and prices, and the reduction of prices is genuine.

Prices are marked in plain fagures, from which.

NO DEVIATION CAN BE HADE.

RALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

BUILT EXPENSELY FOR THE BUSINESS. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. A large and extensive stock of Fashioushte Fall and Windowshing, smoonting to \$150,000, must be sold before the 12 sy of January next—all manufactured within the last to

mouths. The Costom Room contains seasonable Goods in the greatest. The Costom Room contains seasonable Goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the city are engaged here. Over 500 Reman px Charmans, of exquisite taste and style; theo, Furnishling Goods of every description. Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladics, piezze call and submiss for yearselves. Great inducements till be offered to persons wishing to huy Great louderements till be offered to persons wishing to huy strickes in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for best, or even less, sooten than to carry it over—saving fully 25 less cent to the purchaser.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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Radway's Resovating Resolvent.

B affords us pleasure to announce to the public that we have knowered a positive and successful cure for Consumption, and il diseases of the Lungs, Cheet, and Throat. During the investigation of the Green treatment in Phthials, Bronchills, Forerles, &c., before the Academy of Medicine, it was proved hat the only safe and reliable treatment the sick afflicted with heat complaints could rely upon with absolute certainty was RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

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A Naw LIPS-CHRATITE PRINCIPLE.

HEALA OLD KORES, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, INSTILS WITHIN THE SUVERN ARNUMED HEALTH, AND RESOLVES AND RESOLVES AND RESOLVES AND RESOLVES ON STITUTIONAL DISEASES.

This great and slorious remedy should be halled by the humanese as a special gift from the Almighty to regenerate dispidste hubanity.

hubanity.

Drs. Ranway & Co. are the only Physicians and Chemists is the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will the world that have succeeded in human system constitutional discovering the physicians. the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy first softeetually readicate from the human system constitutional descess and aliments transmitted from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

WILL RADICALLY

ENOUGH FOR THE EAR,

FRYER SORES,

WHITE SWELLINGS,

radically exter SMOPULA, PRYER SONES, ULCERS, SORE EVES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, INMANIEW, SEIN DISHARES, MALY RENUE, CAMERICA,

GLANDILAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, CONSUMPTION, RASH THITES, HUNGES OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC BREEWATISM, DISTRIPALA, In cetablished in the system PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

EP Sold by Druggista Everywere.

Radway & Co., No. 25 Johnst., New-York.

Temors, Cancerous Apprections,

NODES, RICKETS, RICKETS, RICKETS,

GENIN'S FESTIVAL HATS, FOR HOLIDAYS, Now Ready. Ganin's Hat Storm. Nos. 507 and 513 Broadwa

BALMORAL.—Holiday, Winter, Promenade and Riding Boots. Cantrall has an endless variety of Tunok Boots and Stions for Ladies, Children and Gentlemes: Bal-moral Boots, 12, and 14, Gatters, Ball Slippers, &c., at No. 813

NEW-YORK

Kunosene Oil. A fell supply for the Winter. DEPOT OF THE COMPANY, No. 98 PRABLAT., N. Y.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER For the Water, Closer is not a more medical preparation, but I be be esteomed as a necessary luxury conductive to the comfact of every consumer, and the preservation of health. For sale by all Druggists, and at the Depots, No. 44 Annot, and No. 448 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Besoutifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hait.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfamers. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 1 Sewing Machine.
The Family Sewing Machine, A.
The Family Sewing Machine. L. M. BINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y. No. 150 Fultonest., Brooklyn.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS Pawier Sewino-Machines, No. 485 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

We profes Grover & Baker's for our own family use."-[N. Y. THE EUREKA CELEBRATED SEWING MA-OHIMBS—Price \$50, complete. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Buogane-et. N. B.—Parties not having the full amount, can be accommodated by applying at the office. Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. Lavy, Cremeral Superintendent.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c. &c., constantly on band and made to order. Depot No. 136 Williamst., corner of Ann-st.

BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, &c. BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, CC.

The Rev. D. P. Livemore, Editor of The Chicago New Covenant, says of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCKES: "We have frequently had eccasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Trockes, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own persons experiences and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and Bronchial complaints."

Korn.—We publish the above statement as reading matter, became we have confidence in the Iroches, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—[Cincinnsti Christian Berald. Soid by all Uruggists.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES. couplete cooking apparatus in use. They are direand warranted, by James, Fowling, Kirrland & Co., (Late James, Booke & Co.,)
No. 356 Breadway, N. Y.

FOR OLD, AND YOUNG, AND WORTHY, THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL.—Frof. Wood's HAIR RESPONATIVE, Depot, No. 455 Brondway, and sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Desired.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRM AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Looks,
ord the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. timmaine & Co.,
No. 351 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-The ice of life at this season is sharming, and exposure to the atmosphere swells the ranks of the victims. Pleurisy, a, consumption, diptheria, scarlatins, and croup, are in at the serrible extest. A timely recourse to these remediffusions a speedy cure.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS are merivaled. They are light, easy, durable, ead fit to a charm. No shrinking nor turning up behind. BATCHRIGH's HAIR DYR, hos has its the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Factory, No. 258 Broadway, opposite the Park.

A FRIEND IN NEED-TRY IT. A RESED IN NURSP - 1 KY III.

Da. Swhry's Invalible Lineways.

The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the creape of fir. Stephen Sweet of Commotient, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is univaled by that of any living monitale, as a certain, and immediate ours for rheometican goal, marging, sprains, bruines, cuta, wounds, seres, berra, scales, piles, Lumbago, handade, toothache, and all rheometic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. Batharamon & Co., Frupristors, Narwick, Com. For sale sergy where.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Oras Tause with success, in effecting permanent curve of liersia or Rupture at No. 2 Yearsyst. Leader waited upon by a femide in private rooms. Also, Turnaza of every description for
permanent retention of Repture. Butling Treases, Supported,
thousider Braces, Supported, Sandages, Sili Elactic Stockings,
Kano. Cape, Ankleis, and all Surgical appliances essentificately
optiod, by Marxie & Co. No. 2 Yearsyst., N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS, 3 and 10 cents, for sale at

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Unners in Breat House.
Fon Sale Eventween.
H. C. Spalping, No. 30 Platest. GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.
MARIANNA, FLA., Nov. 4, 1252

Mastra S. C. Herring & Co.

Gentra On the 2nth of October our town was visited by a
Very destructive firm, and the largest one which has ever taken
place bern, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the
place I had a Herring's Parent Sare in use, which was
subjected to a most intense best, and fell into a cells below.
After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were
found to be wholly uniquiesd.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the
Champion Fire-Phoof Sares. You will please ship me and
other immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers,
and money, secure without one.

Respectfully yours,

D. D. Lesijs.

Respectfully yours,

B. D. Lerins.

Fire at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1856.

Messer. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimentals in favor of Hermine's Parsey Fire Proof Safes.

In the fire which consumed our steam-sawing and carpontershops, on the hight of the 28th Cetober last, we had one of Hermine's Safes, and though exposed to intense heat (it was entirely red-hot on the outside) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening it the next day we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our saw mill near Mayo's Brides, where you may refer constoners who have say doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of Herming's Safes.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New York.

GRNTs: The small Sale, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great five here, on the 16th inst. The Sale was RED.-Hor, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, 8200 in bank bits, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SELCKLEFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messie S. C. Herring & Co. Grants: The Herring's Patrit Champion Sapr I bough GRATS: The HERRING S FATAL S
f you about one month ago was in the fire of the 16th inst., in a
size two-story wooden builden, and on opening it I found the
socks and papers all right. I have since bought another of you
Agents, W. HERRING & SON. Respectfully yours,
F. H. COLBEAN.

F. H. COLRMAN.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of Harring Patent Champion First and Bradam Proof Sapa.

No. 221 Broodway, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

TO THE INTELLIGENT.

All diseases arise from or end in impurity of the blood. No matter how called, each can be cured by vegetable purgatives which do not only "nip in the bad," but actually expel the foul humors which produce dreaded headache, tie delereus, and rhematism, as well as liver affections, pain in the side, and general heaviness and weariness upon the least exertion. Nay, Brannarar's Pitta not only cure those affections, but also asthma, and all curable affections of the lungs, as well as recent colds and coughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have often been cured by them. Remember, Brannarar's Pitta bave a coughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have off-sa been cured by them. Remember, Buandarth's Fills have a 168 years' duration, and are warranted purely vegetable, and in-capable of injuring the tenderest age or weakest frame. Those who use, recommend; but their virtues surpass eulogy. They must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at principal office, No. 29t Canalett, price 25c. a box, and by all druggists.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMP'M .- E. ANTHONY,

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

c cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, subsess letters for The TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREEKEN & Co.

Subscribers desiring a change of direction will please mention selvoid Post-Office address, as well as the one to which the wish their paper sent.

Also, whether it is the Daily, or Semi-Weekly, or Weekly

edition that is taken.

Changes from Clubs should always be written for by the Post master or Agent from whose Club the paper is taken, stating whose the remittance was sent. By doing so delay may frequently be

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning ed to delivered to City Subscribers at 12] cents per week.

At the Union mass meeting in Philadelphia, last night, the Hon Joseph R. Ingersoll presided. A series of resolutions expressing sympathy with the Virginians; in favor of executing the Fugitive Slave law, &c., were passed.

By the steamer Edinburgh, which arrived at this port last evening, we have four days' later European news. It is not of striking importance, except in the one feature of a disposition on the part of the Emperor of France to withdraw his opposition to the appointment of Chevalier Buoncom pagni to the Regency of Central Italy. The remainder of the news is interesting.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Southampton on the 23d ult., arrived at this port last evening, subsequent to the Edinburgh. She brings the same dates as those by the latter vessel.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 14th ult., has arrived at St. Louis. The news is meager. The United States troops, with the exception of Capt. Pickett's company, have been withdrawn from San Juan, by order of Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott had left Victoria for Fort Townsend, to take the steamer Northerner for San Francisco, where he would await further instructions from Washington. The accounts from Fraser River mines were favorable. Information from the new mines on the Semilkamen River creates a strong probability that there is an extensive gold region on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains. Delegates to represent Oregon in the Charleston Conrention were to be elected on the 15th isst. Some fifty whalers had arrived at Honolulu. The average eatch of the Ochotsk Sea fleet would not exceed 500 barrels, and that of the Arctic fleet not so much. Business at San Francisco was more brisk, and prices firmer.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 7 .- A report showing the progres made in printing American State papers. Mr. Clay gave notice of a bill to repeal the Fishing Bountie act. Mr. Powell, of a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolution was then taken up again and debated, but no question was taken up to 41 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

House, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Kellogg, on a question of privilege, had read THE TRIBUNE'S special Washingon dispatch, referring to the first day's proceedings, it which it was claimed that the Republican side of the House should not be held responsible for the cowardly performance of the day. Mr. Kellogg took exception to the position assumed in the dispatch. The discuss was continued, Messrs. McClernand, Duell, Morris, and Garnett, participating; and then it was proposed by Mr. Winslow that the House proceed informally to a vote for Speaker. The proposition was received with cries of "Agreed." After a personal episode between Messrs. Pryor and Nelson, a vote was had which stood -for Sherman, 107; Bocock, 88; Gilmer, 22; scattering, 14. No choice-116 being required.

A TALK WITH A CONGRESSMAN.

Sir: On Monday of this week, at noon, the Federal House of Representatives convened in its hall at Washington-you being a Member on the floor, I a reporter in the gallery. The roll of Memberselect (according to common report) wascalled, and every Republican or other member chosen wholly or mostly by Republican votes (121 in all) answered to their names, while siz of our opponents had not come to time. Our advantage was a fair one; we had a moral right to use it so far as to organize the House. An attempt to adjourn over without a ballot for Speaker was decisively overruled, and a first ballot taken, which-primarily because of a division of the Republican vote between Messrs. Sherman and Grow-proved ineffective. Mr. Grow, having the fewer votes, thereupon declined; and the House was about to preceed to a second ballot, with a fair

rose and commenced what he intended to be a speech about Mr. Helper's "Impending Crisis of " the South," and the fact that certain Republican Members of the (late) House had recommended its general circulation. His base of operations was the fact that two of those Members had just been supported for Speaker of the present House; his deduction affirmed that no Member who had so signed was fit to be Speaker! This insolent and disorderly proposition he proceeded to support in a blundering, stammering attempt at a speech; and, being reminded that there was no question before the House, he (or some one for him) reduced his proposition to writing. Thereupon he proceeded, in accordance with a prearranged plan of the Democratic minority of the Members to waste the public time; and, when Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania very properly insisted that, in the present unorganized state of the House, nothing was in order but a motion to adjourn, or one to proceed to another ballot, he declared that he would continue to speak in defiance of a vote of the House that he had no right to do so. In this bullying attitude he was (or seemed to be) sustained by his side of the House; though every cotsiderate man must see that it tends directly to anarchy and revolution. For if a minority have a right to debate ad infinitum prior to the organization of a legislative body, then the majority have no clear right to organize-may be precluded from organizing to the end of their constitutional term. Thus the will of a constitutional majority is subjected to the caprice of a minority, and chaos is come again.

Suppose the Democratic party had had one hundred and eleven members on that floor, with several mere willing to cooperate with them in effecting a speedy organization, do you think that less than ninety Republicans would have been permitted to arrest that organization by fillibustering speeches and ridiculous inquiries as to whether any and which of the majority had recommended the circulation of a certain book? Just fancy Mr. Bocock and the Virginia delegation catechised by our side as to their approval or disapproval of Gov. Wise's avowed determination, in case Fremont had been chosen President in 1856, to march upon the Federal City, seize the Treasury, Arsenals, &c., do you believe he or they would have submitted to such a catechism? I do not believe they would, or should. I believe they would have unanimously resented the inquisition as an insult, and said, "You can "vote for Mr. Bocock or against him; but he spurns vour insolence and answers for his conduct to " none but his constituents." And therein I think " they would have been emphatically right.

It was, perhaps, as well to let Clark boggle out his speech, absurd as was its burden and paltry as was its purpose. But no Republican, I think, should have made any sort of response to it, except this, at its conclusion: "Mr. Clerk! call the roll! If the Democrats had chosen to vote for their Missourisn's resolve, I would have let them vote alone. They had no right to dictate to Republicans as to whom they should or should not support for Speaker. Nobody imagined that one vote more or less would be cast for Mr. Sherman because of his having or not having signed the Helper circular. The whole business was the sheerest and most contemptible party Buncombe, which, being aimed only at candidates for Speaker, should at most have been noticed only by those who stood in that cate-

And yet, as Clark managed to get out, much as a barrel full of potatoes might be emptied through the bung-hole, his monstrous falsehoods respecting Helper's book-such as that it recommended insurrection, treason, rape, murder, &c .- one after another among the Republicans-thank God ! not many of them in all-began to flutter, and expostulate, and disclaim, and deprecate! It was the most pitiable exhibition that it was ever my misfortune to endure the sight of. I will not reproduce the shameful record. You know, as I know, that the Democrats were encouraged to waste not only that but succeeding days, not by anything that Clark said, but by the apparent effect of it on certain Republicans-their seeming to cower before it-their attempts to deprecate it. Hear what the President's Washington organ was encouraged

it to say: "Mr. John B. Clark, of Missouri, did his whole duty in mov-ing the resolution that no member of the House of Represen-tatives who indersed and recommends the infamous treason contained in Helper's book is worthy of being elevated to the high representative office of Speaker. talives who indersed and recommends the infamous treason contained in Helper's book is worthy of being elevated to the high representative office of Speaker.

"We trust that the resolution, and the few firm, cool, and particite words which Mr. Clark was permitted to utter, will sink deep into the minds of those Representatives who are not yet prepared to invest traiters with power and dignity; who are not yet prepared to destroy the Constitution and the Union; who are not yet prepared to destroy the Constitution and the Union; who are not yet prepared to adopt the traiters with power and the says of civil was; and who are not yet prepared to adopt the traiter-one seatiments of a fugitive from the penalties of petity larceny as the guide for their moral and political action.

"Whatever may be his party affinities and antagonisms, no honest man of sound mind—me patrict, no friend of the Union, can support for any office, high or low, any one of the men who have indorsed the odious doctrinus of the Helper book.

"We know that the Black Republicans who support Mr. Sherman count on receiving to-day the votes of several Americans and ac-celled Anti-jecompton Democrats to help them in attaining their aggressive purpose. We trust that they reckon without their host; and that no man who is not already marked as a Black Republican will commit the orime—the fully—of branding himself before the country and before the world with the most infamous stirpus which can be statched to a citizen—manely, treason to his country. It is not astonishing that the Bleck Republicans were most anxious to allence Mr. Clark; but it may be most fortunate for the fate of our country that they did not succeed."

""" Ado, not commission that the Democrats sought."

-I do not complain that the Demograts sought to adjourn the House, though they can have no rational hope of ever choosing its officers, and mustsee that the interregnum they are protracting is keeping many public creditors out of their fairly earned and greatly needed dues. But this is their business-let them play out their game. But your and some other's remarks, Mr. Kellogg-their sperit, their drift, their tendency-will cause many flushed brows and sore hearts among your respective constituents. If you think you were sent to Congress to give account to Slavery Propagandists as to what circulars you may have seen fit to sign, what books recommended, and to deprecate their resentment on account of such signing, you all indeed sadly misapprehend both them and the times in which we live. And if you can read the record of Monday's talk in the House with satisfaction, I feel sure that not one in each hundred of your Republican constituents will either share that satisfaction or envy it.

I telegraphed forthwith to THE TRIBUNE the impressions made on me, the emotions excited, by the scene which I had just witnessed, and in which I keeply felt that the Republican party had met with undeserved humiliation. I felt that the whole spirit and drift of your remarks, and those of one or two others, had contributed to this result. And I felt that both Mr. Stanton and yourself made sad mistakes in moving adjournments on that occasion. No matter if the Democrats had determined to fillibuster and not allow another vote for Speaker to be taken. I think it was the duty of the Republicans to have persisted in efforts to obtain a vote and let the other side move adjournments and carry them if they could. I think the practical answer thus given to J. B. Clark's rigmarole would have been inspiriting and grateful to Republicans throughout the Union. Their hearts would have glowed at the spectacle of their Representatives treating Clark's prospect of election, when a Mr. Clark of Missouri | preposterous ravings with silent contempt, and

calling on the other side to stop their fooling and proceed with the organization of the House and the business of the country. If I was wrong in this, the People will so decide.

-I see by the telegraphic dispatches of to-day's proceedings, that you have been commenting on my dispatch and on me, in terms which seem, so far as I can make out what you were at, to require no comment on my part, except in so far as they affect a political adversary. Senator Douglas and I have been acquaintances for ten years or more, during which time each has given and taken hard blows, but I trust no foul ones. I am willing to call the account balanced, if he is. Once only in our lives did we agree on a political question—that of resisting the attempt to force an abhorred Constitution on the People of Kansas. During the struggle on that point, I was called to Washington, and went to his house, where we had two conversations on pending political topics. There was at least one witness in each instance, and that witness is now a Republican Member of the House. Never before nor since have Mr. D. and I conversed on politics, save as opponents; and en that occasion I am glad to have a witness to confirm my own clear recollection that Mr. Douglas's reelection to the Senate, or his future election to any post whatever, was not even mentioned. And never did any letter, message, or word, pass between us implying a desire on his part that I should, or a promise on mine that I would, support him, at any time, for any office whatever. And whoever has at any time reported to you aught inconsistent with this must have drawn on his imagination for his facts, or be laboring under the grossest misappre-

hension. Mr. Kellogg, there is just one remaining tie of sympathy between Senator Douglas and myself, new that the old relations of political antagonism between us are completely reëstablished: I detest his doctrines, but I like his PLUCK. Had he signed, ever so heedlessly, a circular recommending Tom Paine's Age of Reason, you would never have found him prevarieating, nor apologizing, nor deprecating: he would have simply and coolly told his adversaries to make the most of it. O that some Republicans could be not merely almost but altogether such as he is in this respect, however unlike in every other!

New-York, Dec. 6, '59. HORACE GREELEY.

THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

Throughout the late canvass in our City, the Havemeyer organs, but especially The Times, roundly asserted and daily reiterated that the support of Opdyke for Mayor was a pretense and a sham-that it would not be seriously persisted in at the polls-and that those who most strenuously urged it would secretly cast their own votes, with those of what were termed "the machine Republi-"cans," for Wood. These "machine Republicans" were computed at three to four thousand, to be subtracted from an aggregate at most of 20,000 Republican votes, so as to leave but 16,000 to be divided between Opdyke and Havemeyer.

Were these representations true ? Did the Republicans, to any extent, vote for Wood? We believe not one hundred of them on any account whatever. Never was a candidate more faithfully and heartily supported by those Republicans who professed to be for him than was George Opdyke. Still, his vote is less than the Republican strength of our City-less by thousands than we expected, and had a right to expect. The discrepancy is caused, in the first place, by the general " American" vote for Wood. This we had not at all counted on-had no reason to apprehend. We knew that some Americans would vote for Havemeyer: but none of the movements or demonstrations of that party looked to a vote for Wood.

Pinkney ahead 2,676 Wood ahead 2,849 Here are more than 2,000 votes cast for Wood

by Americans, with scarcely an exception. Of course, there were also Republican and American votes for Havemeyer, as the following aggregates for the Tammany candidates will show Havemeyer, 26,813; Tilden, 24,092; McElroy, 21,221. H. over Tilden, 2,721; H. over McElroy, 5,592.

and Pinkney (chosen before as an American), cast

The vote for McElroy is the legitimate Tammany strength, which, by the aid of the screws put to the employés in the Custom-House, Post-Office, Street and other Municipal departments, is 1,495 below Opdyke's vote, depleted as that was by the incessant clamor of journals largely taken by Republicans, that to vote for Opdyke was to vote indirectly for Wood. Toward night, when it was generally understood that Havemeyer was ahead of Opdyke, many Republicans voted for the former as the only remaining chance of beating Wood. Yet every one of our City candidates is ahead of McElrey, who was entitled to and we presume received, every Tammany vote at least. Add to Opdyke's vote the number by which Havemeyer leads McElroy-5,592-and you have 28,308-which is the actual strength of the Republicans of our City aided by such Americans as prefer their company and fellowship to that of either Democratic faction. Had these all stood firm for Opdyke, he would have been by far the stronger of the anti-Wood candidates, and those whose foremost aim was Wood's defeat must have centered on Opdyke, as so many of them were misled to do on Havemeyer.

-Such are the facts and figures: scan them closely and judge.

THE CLOVEN POOT. The election being over, Wood triumphant, and

Tammany beaten, The N. Y. Times commiserates the three or four thousand Republicans whose consciences will prick them at the thought that they might have elected Havemeyer by abandoning Opdyke. We doubt if there are any such three or four thousand. All who supported the Opdyke ticket doubtless feel the proud consciousness that they did their duty and proved their devotion to Republican principles while voting for honest men, who, if elected, would have governed the City faithfully, honestly, and economically; and certainly they cannot feel regret at not having given aid and comfort to either branch of the Democratic party, or helped to give over the great City of New-York to the control of the McCartys and the Terence Farleys, nominated by Tammany Hall, as the associates of the virtuous Mr. Havemeyer. And, if proof were wanting of their just estimate of Havemeyer Democracy, it would be found in The Times of yesterday, which, commenting on Wood's triumph, and the probable satisfaction it will give the Republicans, as producing a permanent disruption of the Democratic party, goes on to say:

"The only danger that measons this pleasing prespect grows out of the probability that, having thus demonstrated his power, Fernando and Tanmany will again enter into the most friendly relations—and the integrity of the party will be thus restered. It will doubtless require some secrition of pride and some mutual injuncting of optimess and purposes hitherte expressed; but experience shows that the Democracy has a wonderful capacity of forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby; and the party will certainly have occasion for the opercise of all

its Christian graces, however repugnant to its natural feelings, in the impending political compaign. If such a reconciliation be-tween Monart and Tammany should take place, it is not at all un-likely that Mayor Wood will consider it on the whole quite un-necessary to take a contesting delegation to Charleston—and will cheerfully acquisece in whatever action the Democracy of this State may deem it politic to take. In such an event, we fear the Republicans will not reap any very substantial advantage from inving aided Mr. Wood in the splendid victory he has just achieved:

Here, then, we have The Times, the instant the returns are brought which prove Wood's election. complacently announcing that its party, its virtuous Tammany, Havemeyer party, is ready to bury the batchet with Wood; to forget and forgive; to embrace and be friends as of old-all for the good of National Slave-driving Democracy. The virtuous Havemeyer and his orators and his Times, who have elaborately proved this Wood "a scoundrel;" a villain;" "a political knave and rascal, the "depths of whose infamy can scarcely be measured by the English language;" "an all but convicted felon;" "a man indicted for false pretenses, but who escaped because the Grand Jury were one day too late in finding the indictment;" " a swindler, charged in a civil suit before the Superior Court with fraud, and proved guilty;" are ready now to strike hands with this very Wood, his victorious Wood, and harmoniously work with him in any scheme to result in an equal division of the national public plunder to fall to New-York's share after a Pro-Slavery Presidential victory. Does there live a Republican who regrets having withheld a vote from Havemeyer and Tammany

CITY TAXATION FOR 1860. Controller Haws last night sent in his estimates

for 1860, which we print on another page. The people will be surprised to find that he thinks we can get along with nearly a million and a half less than was raised for the current year. The reduction is equal to 14 per cent on the amount for 1859. But we fear this saving will hardly be realized. The Aldermen will have many additions to make; the Councilmen have many more, and the Legislature is about as likely to raise as to reduce the sum; so it is not best to be very sanguine at present. The Controller's document shows how the money is distributed among the various branches of the Government, and who has the handling of it. The Legislative Department (Common Council) wants nearly \$200,000; Mayor's Office, \$23,500; Finance Department, \$302,000; Street, \$1,143,500; Croton, \$569,000; Alms-House, \$746,000; Law, \$47,000; City Inspector, \$417,500; Police, \$1,-225,000; Schools, \$1,254,000; Board of Health, \$40,000; Fire Department, \$40,000; Courts, \$88,000. There is also \$640,000 to be raised by tax for the payment of interest; and for City Debt \$55,000. Deducting estimated receipts, \$327,000, there is to be raised for City purposes, \$6,587,640. To this must be added several large sums for County and State purposes, in all \$1,980,000, making an aggregate of \$8,807,000. This is \$1, 361,847 less than the amount levied this year.

In order to provide for a large deficiency in the finances of the Corporation, which has been for many years growing up, the Controller advises the issue of a loan of \$3,000,000 on twenty-year bonds. This singular deficiency has arisen chiefly from noncollected and remitted taxes. While money to the full extent of the annual levies has been regularly borrowed in anticipation of each year's collection, no notice has been taken of the leakages caused by delinquents, especially in personal taxes, reductions and remissions, which in some years have reached a large amount. This must finally be met, and the sooner the better; and care should be taken to stop further accumulation of the debt. There are deficiencies also in Trust accounts, for street opening, and other improvements; and half a million more from some as yet unexplained cause; and the Controller thinks it will be three or four years before the exact condition of these intricate accounts can be satisfactorily understood.

The Controller recommends that authority be granted to the Common Council to transfer surplus appropria ions to bureaus where the estimate ran hort, to prevent a difficulty which now occurs near the end of every year. He also recommends that the annual assessment shall be completed by the 1st of February, so that a large amount of inrest now paid on Revenue Bon is may be saved by an earlier collection of the taxes. Altogether, the Budget for 1860 presents an unexpectedly moderate aggregate, and if Mr. Haws can continue proportionate reduction for his remaining three years he will bring back the Tax Levy to an amount of which no one will complain.

POST-OFFICE DESPOTISM.

The utter incompatibility of the enslavement of : part with the liberty of any was never more strikingly evinced than during the last month. In the Slave States to-day, any one is at perfect liberty to shout and scream for Slavery as loudly as h pleases, but there is no liberty to say a word against t. Any man who dare, in Virginia, to-day talk of Slavery as Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, &c., have written of it, must run for his life, submit to a coat of tar and feathers and a ride on the back of a rail, or some still harsher penalty. In defiance of the Constitutional guaranty of the Freedom of Speech and of the Press, the reign of terror is complete there, and there is no practical liberty even to take a newspaper hostile to Slavery. Postmaster-General Holt has just (Dec. 5) replied to a letter from the Postmaster at Falls Church, Va. asking whether he (the P. M. last aforesaid) shall obey the State law which forbids the delivery from any Post-Office of any book or periodical "incul-"cating resistance to the right of property in " slaves;" and Mr. Holt tells him to obey the law by all means, giving it the following sweeping application:

plication:

"One of the most soleran constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against 'insurrection' and 'domestivolence'—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer, and as a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the incendiary character described in the statute; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver character described in the statute; and, it you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to. The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and disconnents within duction and dissemination of such documents within heir borders, but, if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings, have them de-troyed." -How "determine" this? Of course, by read-

ug; there is no other way. Of course, each Postmaster must read everything that comes to his ffice, which involves, first, opening it; secondly, keeping it until be shall find leisure for his deliberate perusal; for how can he know that some subtle paragraph, "inciting" "in the remotest degree" to insurrection and domestic violence, does not lurk in a chapter of "Cobb's new story" in Bonner's Ledger, or in Bayard Taylor's narrative of his adrentures in Abyssinia? Is there sught in any tyr- on Sunday and Monday preceding the elec-

anny, ancient or modern, more arbitrary in the nature or more crushing to the spirit of free though and speech, than this abominable edict, which arms each petty twenty-dollar-a-year Postmaster with absolute power to "determine" what his fellowcitizens may read and what must be forbidden

Gov. Wise complains of General Sympathy, and is reported to have said he would have preferred his execution to that of John Brown. The sentiment, or one similar to it, has been reachood in Congress. The Southern men profess astonishment and indignation that the execution of John Brown should excite sympathy in the North. Even our professional Union-savers are excited to rattle their dry bones at the spectacle, and propose Cotton meetings to condemn it.

But, what is there remarkable in the exhibition! John Brown has been pronounced by Gov. Wise, a man, "honest, truthful, and sincere." Is it not an astonishing fact that such a citizen should be condemned to death, and executed by hanging? Is it any wonder that such a fate, for such a man, should excite sympathy? Straightforward, simpleminded people are at a loss to comprehend how it is that the gallows should be the doom of the honest, truthful, and sincere." They have a stubborn belief that that awful engine of death was intended for another and very different sort of persons. In Gov. Wise's own volunteered indorsement of John Brown's character is to be found ample reason for all the sympathy shows toward that brave but misguided man. " Honcet, truthful, and sincere"-Governor Wise understands the force of his own language. And when he thus characterizes a man, ought he to expect, ought any man with a heart in his bosom to expect, to repress the sympathy that, is naturally excited by the hanging of such a citizen ! We do not need to tell Governor Wise or anybody else, that the thing is impossible. That sympathy is as wide-spread as humanity itself. Governor Wise would have to belie his own nature to deny that he himself feels it.

Here, then, is the rub. It lies in the cause that exacts, or if you please necessitates, the hanging of an "honest, sincere, and truthful" man. All agree that that cause is Slavery. But thence comes a diversity of feeling. Governor Wise and other supporters of Slavery, at this point, diverge from the sympathies of many others. That is all. The Governor and his condintors believe in hanging "bonest, sincere, and truthful" men, for the benefit of Slavery. But humanity and civilization revolt at the spectacle.

Now that the municipal election is safely over, perhaps the gentlemen of the " Democratic Vigilant Association," having succeeded in raising Fernande Wood to the dictatorship of the Democratic party of New-York, will give their attention for a mement to certain allegations contained in a manifeste, published by them on the 16th of October last. This Vigilant Association was a body of many members, but it is understood that the publication in question was made on the authority of their Executive Committee, composed of the persons named in the following list:

WATTS SHERMAN, JAMES LUE, NATTS SHREATAS,
JAMES LARS,
ALGENNSON SARVIS,
B. M. WRITLOCK,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
JOSE WOLFR,
SANCEL L. M. BARLOW,
REIGHEN WITHERS,
N. W. CRAVERS,
ANTHUR LEART,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOHN FORMAND,
JOHN MCKERSON,
JOHN MCK

FLIAS S. HIGGINS, ISAAC TOWNSENS, STEPREN JOHNSON, JORL CONKLIN, SCHUTLER LIVINGSTON J. T. SOUTTER, BRIJANIN H. FRED, MODES TATLOR, E. K. ALBERTIS, WILLIAM T. COLIMAN, JOHN T. AGREW, GROGGE GREEN, JOHN W. CULBREY, HERRY YELVERTOR, GUNGS,

We have already appealed to this Committee generally to relieve itself by an explanation of the disgrace which its groundless and gratuitous calumnies have attached to all their authors. This appeal the Committee has not seen fit to attend to, though we believe the gentlemen have been seen in public every day, without blushes. We must now call upon individual members, and we will begin with one, who, whatever may have been said against him, has preserved the reputation of a man of honor and of treth. Mr. William T. Cole-16, with which your name is connected? If so, do you justify, or do you retract the atrocious libels it contained? If you are not responsible for it, who is?

We never heard of any class of people more persistently unhappy than the friends and supporters of Slavery. They insist upon being utterly excited. atterly tempestuous, and utterly miserable. It is the case with newspapers, with Governors, with Sepators in Congress, with members of the House of Representatives, with people of high and low degree. All about us, above and below, on earth and in air, we hear the same dismal, everlasting wail proceeding from one and all of the guardia of the peculiar institution, and from all who assume to exercise that office. They cry out like those of old who imagined themselves tormented by devils, and in after times by witches, "We are the victims of an intolerable persecution." They proclaim that the Republicans are their tor-

It would afford us very great satisfaction if this very talkative class of persons could be induced to see this subject in its true light. It is not the Republicans who are tormenting our afflicted friends; but that numerous body of persons whom they so often refer to under the dignified terms of "Cuffee" and 'Sambo." Let them be assured that the real source of all their disquietude is the black man and not the white. They are wearied, they are oppressed, they are tormented only by the same identical "Cuffee" and "Sambo." It is the negro in Slavery that makes them wretched.

We desire to call their explicit, and earnest, and thoughtful attention to this one central fact as the root of all their agitations and afflictions. Let them ponder it well, and if they must groan, and must anathematize, let them groan and objurgate at Slavery, and not at the Republicans.

It westimated, by those best informed in such matters, that there was never before an election in New-York in which so much money was spent as in that of Tuesday. It is supposed that not less than \$120,000 was used by the two parties of Mozart Hall and Tammany Hall, of which the propertion of Pernando Wood and his backers is set down at \$70,000. Probably these estimates are beyond the truth; but there can be no doubt that very large sums of money were used, partly in legitimate expenses—such as the publication of circulars and advertisements, the printing of ballots, the furnishing of ticket-boxes, and the hiring of ticketdistributors; but more in downright bribery. Tammany Hall spent its money, which must have been in great part furnished by those lovely reformers of public morals, the Fifth-avenue Democracy, mainly